Ten

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Caporal

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Cigars

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BIRDS THAT CARRY LIGHTS.

The Heron's Powder Patch Which Makes

From the Philadelphia Times.

The cranes and herons are not the only birds having these oily lamps, if so we may term them. A Madagascar bird, called kirumbo, ha-

Yes; fle Had Been in Prison.

From the Pittsburgh Seira

very strongly against the lawyer's side of the

contained way stuck to his story. He tried cross-questioning him, but with no better suc-cess, and he was on the point of giving up when a change remark caught his ear and riveted his

courage.
"I gather from what you just said that you have been in prison. Is that true?"
"Yes, str. I have been in prison."
The attorney's eyes shapped and a contented smile spread over his features as he drew a sigh of relief. He proceeded to make the most of his triumph, though he felt confident that his case was wond.

was won.

"The jury will notice that the witness con-fesses having been in prison. How long were you in prison?"

"Of course the gentlemen of the jury will un-derstand, without my calling attention to it, how much value to place on the evidence of a man of this kind. Will you please state the name of the prison?"

The Evolution of Lonelinean

From the Washington Evening Star.

"On a trip through Logan county, W. Va.,

five years ago, I sold a mountaineer his opening

stock of goods for a country store," said Louis

E. Hawlings. "He was very sanguine of suc

You'll want some more goods, won't you'

Certainly, sir. Andersonville."

Your stock is pretty low?

"Eighteen months."
"You do not pretend that you were not justly nined;"

No. sir. Under the circumstances, I presume

The evidence the witness had given had been

DISPLACEMENT AND FIGHTING POWER AS THE STANDARDS. The Number of the Men, of the Gune, and

of the Decks at Times the Basts of Rat-Ings- Results of Different Systems-Mr. Eigar's Discussion of the British, Italian, American, and Other Methods, Whenever a war or a rumor of war between two maritime countries is started, one of the first steps in discussing it is to compare their

savies. And invariably it is found that a mere record of numbers conveys no accurate idea of aggregate fighting strength, while even the description of vessels as battle ships, protected cruisers, and so on, is also inadequate. because much depends on whether the ships are old or modern, and on their size, battery power, protection, speed, radius of action, and ether particulars. There are also differences in the systems of

rating in different countries. Thus, in our navy, the simplest of all systems, that of displacements, is resorted to. Excluding torpedo boats, tugs, sailing slips, and receiving ships, all vessels are grouped under four rates. first includes all of 5,000 tons and over; the second, those from 3,000 to 5,000; the third, those from 1,000 to 3,000, and the fourth all below 1,000. We find among the first-rates armored ships like the Indiana, armored cruisers like the NewYork, and protected cruisers like the Columbia; in the second class, steel cruisers like the Baltimore and fron monitors like the Amphitrite: In the third class, more monttors, wooden cruisers like the Marion, and steel craisers like the Montgomery, with gunboats and the ram Katabdin; in the fourth, a like variety.

The Italians have a similar system of rating by size without regard to type; but they have seven different rates. The first includes vessels of 0,000 tons or more; the second, all between 6,000 and 9,000; the third, all between 4,000 and d.u00; the fourth, all between 3,000 3.000: the sixth, all between 500 and 2.000 the seventh, all below 500. Thus, an Italian second-rate would mean something quite different from our American second-rate; and the Itallans classify as minutely their torpedo boats. those of 100 tons or over being first-rates; between 60 and 100, second-rates; between 30 and 60, third-rates, and below 30 tons, fourth-

On the other hand, the British ships are classified by types into armored, protected, partially protected, and unarmored. The first and last terms describe themselves, and the former class includes coast defenders and armored orulsers. A protected ship is held to be one whose deck armor plated for its full length, while's partially protected ship has the deck plated for only a part of the length. There are also three classes of battle ships and three classes of cruisers, the classes depending not, as with us, on size, but wholly on fighting efficiency or value. Thus the Inflexible, 12,000 tons, and the Dreadmught, 11,000, are put down as secondclass battle ships, and yet both of them exceed in displacement nine of the first-class battle

The Germans apparently aim to combine these opposite systems. They first divide by types into ironciads, ironclad gunboats, cruis-ers, and gunboats. Then come four subdivisions by displacements, for the ironclads, with 10,000, 7,500, 5,000, and 3,000 as the respective minimums, the last class being called "coasting." Under 3,000 tons such vessels become ironclad gunboats, also denominated coasting. The cruisers also have four classes. The first must have both side and deck armored

coasing. The cruisers also have four classes. The first must have both side and deck armored and carry guns of not less than the 25-centimetre (about 84-inch calibre; the second, deck armor and at least 15-centimetre (5.0-inch) guns; the third class, deck armor and smaller guns than the 5.0-inch; while the fourth class has no deck armor, guns less than 1,000 tons. Vessels of less than 1,000 tons, it is not less than 1,000 tons. Vessels of less than 1,000 tons, it is not lorged beats, are gunboats.

Mr. Francis Eigar, formerly Director of the British dockyards, in a recent cssav inquires whether there is not a grouping possible according to some principle a little different from any of those just set forth. The fruth is that several entirely distinct methods have been adopted in times past. In our own navy, the old method was based on the number of guns carried rather than on displacements. British ships at the beginning of the seventeenth century were classified according to the number of guns, and there were six milings for line-of-battle ships and frigates. These ratings were altered as the number of guns increased, and at the beginning of the present century the first rate included all ships of 100 guns and over, or all three-deckers; the second rate, two-decked ships of eighty guns and over, and the third rate two-deckers of less than eighty and more than sixty guns.

But it is noteworthy that in 1833 the ancient method of rather to content as two conclusions are the method of rather two contents are method of rather two conclusions are the method of rather two contents are method of rather two conclusions are started included all ships of 190 guns and over, and the third rate two-deckers of less than eighty and more than sixty guns.

decked ships of eighty guns and over, and the third rate two-deckers of less than eighty and more than sixty guns.

But it is noteworthy that in 1803 the ancient method of rating by complements was restored. While the first rate included all three-deckers, the second rate included all two-decked ships whore complements consisted of 700 men and unward, and the third rate two-deckers whose complements were between 700 and 600. When ironclads were introduced a new classification was undertaken. Thus, in 1840, when the Warrior and Black Prince were launched, the lirst rate was made to include ships carrying 110 suns and upward, or 1,000 men or more. There were corresponding increases in the other rates, and the sixth rate carried fewer than thirty two guns. It may be observed that in those days the largest British war ships carried nearly 1,200 men, while none of them now carries as many as 750; and this reduction in the complement is an offset to the increased cost of modern ships, whether regarded from the point of view of expensive maintenance or the loss of life that might be caused by the destruction of a single ship.

Refore the days of ironclads and monster guns there was a certain general relation between cost, displacement, number of guns, and number of men. Mr. Figur says that "in the larger rates the displacement was about forty tons for each gun carried, and the cast of a large line of battle ship fitted complete with masts, yards, sails, furniture, and sea stores was about £1,000 per gun in the year 1832, when built at peace rates." But when the prodigious 100 ten guns of the Duilo and her successors came to be carried, it was evident that the relations between size and guns were lost precise.

sincessors came to be carried, it was evident that the relations between size and guns were not precise.

In our own ships of the present time there is a similar want of exact relation between these features. Thus, classed by her main battery, the Texas is an eight-gun ship and the Detroit a nine-gun ship; yet the former has a displacement of 0.315 tons and the latter of only 2.089. Our old regulations made a still more confusing method or rating, which has perhaps escaped Mr. Eigar's notice, or, at all events, he does not mention it. When ironclads came in B was provided by law, in a somewhat oddly reformed contrast between "steamsthins" and "tonclads," as if the latter were not propelled by items, that steam vessels of 4.000 tons or more displacement and ironclads of 3.000 tons or more measurement should be first rates; that steamers of 2.000 to 4.000 tons displacement and ironclads of from 2.000 to 3.000 tons measurement should be second rates; that steamers of from 900 to 2.000 tons displacement and ironclads of from 1.200 to 2.000 tons measurement should be third rates; that steamers of from 900 to 2.000 tons displacement and ironclads of from 1.200 to 2.000 tons in measurement should be third rates; that steamers of the steamers of the should he declade steamers below 800 tons displacement and despatch vessels and store sluge.

hally, that fourth rates should include steamers below 800 tons displacement and despatch vessels and ritore ships.

Here was a double source of discretancies, one issue the great difference between tomage measurement and tomage displacement and the other the different standards as to the number of tons. Accordingly, up to a very recent date, we found the Maine, of u.682 tons displacement, put down as a second rate, and the Philadelphia, of 4.324, as a first rate. On the same system, while the Raleigh, of 8, 13 tons, was a second rate, the Mainton-mob, of 3.000, was relegated to the third rates, and among these third rates was also the listle Yande, of only 900 tons displacement. The chief explanation has already been suggested in the fact that the Miantonnoch, although of nearly 4.000 tons displacement, was so only about 1.500 tons displacement, and so with all the other bronclass through our list. This discrepancy, often placement, and so with all the other bronclass through our fit, is now removed by our present system of reckoning by tomage displacements only, which carries the Maine and Texas, for example, among the first rates, it.e Amphirite among the second, the Detroit among the third, and so on.

tion as well as the weight, and in the guns much on their type. The fighting value of the guns depends largely, too, upon the character of the ships against which they are to be used, rapid-firing guns being very effective against thinly plated or unarmored cruisers, but per-haps of small value against a heavily armored battle ship. Similar considerations may be applied to speed.

On the whole, however, Mr. Flear concludes

han of small value against a heavily armorred battle ship. Similar considerations may be applied to speed.

On the whole, however, Mr. Elgar concludes that the best system of crassification is not by displacements but primarily by types, according to the service for which the ships are designed. Then he would make subdivisions in each type "according to the best estimate of the relative fighting power of the ships that compose it." The general types, he thinks, should be armored seasoing battle ships, coast defence armored seasoing battle ships, in a word, with protective decks, and unarmored cruisers. Here would be five different types, and under them would be classes according to the relative fighting powers of its ships. In a word, Mr. Eigar's system is the British, modified by something resembling the German classification for cruisers.

It may be remembered that, while the subject of rating and naming was under discussion in Congress a few years ago, the House Naval Committee differed on this precise point, one advocating displacement as the basis of classification and the other the type of ship only. It seems unlikely that our system, which at least has the merit of simplicity and of being less subjected than the british to arbitrary judgments of official authorities, will for the present be changed.

nelly.

rary judgments of offici he present be changed. ONLY ARSENT-MINDED.

An Honest Girl's Narrow Escape from

From the Boston Journal. A recent freak of absent-mindedness came very near branding Miss Mary Ward, a respect-

able young woman of Woburn, as a thief Friday. As it was, Miss Ward's fate has hung in the balance for two days, a portion of which time she passed as a prisoner in the city prison. But, having finally demonstrated that she told the truth to the satisfaction of Judge Ely, Miss Ward was restored to her father, who had said that his daughter had never done a questionable act in her life. The young woman is 21 years old. She is well

educated and bears an excellent reputation in Woburn, where her father, Thomas Ward, a currier, has lived, respected, for twenty years. After leaving school Miss Ward learned typesetting in Woburn, and was for a while a cierk in Houghton & Dutton's. She is an excellent penman, and being desirous of obtaining a business education, she called several times at Hall's Typewriting School, on Washington street, obtained terms for instruction, and even spent several days there under instruction.

Recently Miss Ward left the employ of Houghton & Dutton. Her married sister, with whom she and her father reside, was taken ill. and Miss Ward went home to assist in work. About two months ago both Miss Ward and her sister purchased two jackets of brown material with brown velvet collars, and they were alike. They could scarcely be distinguished by the sisters themselves.

On Saturday last Miss Ward came to have a to do some shounds. She had her sister's

by the sleiers themselves.

On Saturday last Miss Ward came to Boston to do some shopping. She had her sister's jacket with her. Heing warm she rolled the lacket up in a bindle and had it checked in the store of R. H. White & Co. She neglected retiting the cape until it was too late, the store having closed early, and Miss Ward returned to Woburn with the check.

Wednesday afternoon she came to Boston again. She forgot to bring the check with her. Soon after noon she made a visit to Hall's school and there she received some instruction in shorthand. On going in she hung her sailor hat and shopping bag on a hook in the room provided for the purpose. She started to leave the school at about 1 o'clock or a little later.

That same day Miss Margaret J. McMahon had entered the school. She wore a jacket, which it was afterward shown was an exact counterpart of those belonging to Miss Ward and her sister, and, as it happened, the jacket was placed upon a hook next that which contained Miss Ward is hat and shopping bag.

When Miss Ward is hat her bag, and Miss Mc-Mahon's jacket. Throwing the jacket over her arm, she started for the door, but she was recalled by one of the teachers.

"Won't you stop just a moment?" asked the teacher. "There is a gentleman here I want to introduce you to."

"Yes, certainly." replied Miss Ward. They walked into the private office and sat down on the lounce, with the jacket partly beneath her, In a moment inspector Charles Glidden walked into the private office and sat down on the lounce, with the jacket partly beneath her, In a moment inspector Charles Glidden had been sent to try to find out who was responshie for the theft. Up to the time of their introduced on the

one.
Meanwhile Miss Ward and the inspector were talking. Miss McManon started to go home. She went for her jacket, and it was gone. She went for her jacket, and it was gone. She reported her loss, and then one of the teachers took Miss McMahon where she could look in and see the jacket Miss Ward had with her. "It looks like mine," said Miss McMahon, After the interview between Miss Ward and the inspector they walked out, and tridden, having received the cue about the lost jacket, suddenly turned to Miss Ward and asked: "Whose jacket have you cut there?"

donly turned to Miss Ward and asked:

Whose jacket have you got there?"

Mine, 'replied Miss Ward.

Are you sure of it? Just look and see."
Miss Ward said she was sure and then Glidden held the jacket out. Miss McMahon looked at the back from which a button was missing and said it was hers. Miss Ward protested that it was her so rher sister's, she couldn't tell which, Glidden made some remark about its being strange that things were missed offer.

that it was hers or her sister's, sne couldn't tell which. Gidden made some remark about its being strange that things were missed after she had been there, and then he took her to head quarters, where she tearfully gave her name and address, and denied that she had any intention of stealing the Jacket.

"For the moment," said Miss Ward, "when I saw the jacket on the hood I thought I must have gone and taken it out of the parcel room in White's, it looked so much like my own. When I saw the button off the lack, though. I knew I was wrong. I had no intention to take any one's jacket."

Miss Ward then asked Gidden to go with her to White's and get the other Jacket. She wanted to show that she told the truth. But the inspector refused to do it. Miss Ward was then committed to the Tombs for the night. Thursday morning she was arraigned on a charge of larceny. The facts as given above came out in the testimony.

Lawver Edward Brown, who appeared for Miss Ward, offered to prove that the girl told the truth by producing the jacket. Judge Ely then continued the case on condition that Inspector Gildden should go with Miss Ward to the store and get the Jacket. Thursday afternoon they went and found the Jacket just as she said they would and when both Jackets were produced to Judge Fly yesterday he was unable to distinguish between them.

He then honorably discharged Miss Ward from custody.

Found a Diamond on a Weed,

From the I hiladelphia Times.

After having given up all thought of ever finding a valuable diamond ring which he lost in a singular way four years ago, Robert Groff, a chief clerk in the Pennsylvania Radicoal office in this city, living at Berlin, N. J., recovered the jewel on Thursday.

Mr. Groff was swinging Indian clubs on the lawn at his farmhouse on one November evening in 1812, when the ring sluped from his finger and was lost in the grass. Despite the careful search made by Mr. Groff and two farm hands, the ring did not come to light. The next day the plot of grass was carefully raked off, and after being carefully examined the grass and dirt was deposited on a compost heap in the barnyard. During the winter a jection of the company was transferred to the farm of Mr. Peacock, two miles away.

While playing it same weeks on the Peacock.

barnyard. During the winter a pertion of the compast was transferred to the farm of Mr. Peacock, two miles away.

While playing in some weeds on the Peacock farm Thursday afternosia 12-year-old daughter of Farmer Morgan noticed a bright spark on a rank weed stalk about two feet from the ground. Upon making a closer examination of the weed she found it encircled by a pold ring in which was set the spark that dazzled her eyes. She realized that the ring was valuable, and breaking the weed off she ran into the farmhouse with it. Everybody in the neighborhood had heard of Mr. Groff besing his ring four years ago, and owing to its value the incident was remembered by his neighbors.

The little sirl's parents recalled the loss, and upon Mr. Groff return home from his office in the evening he was overloyed at inding the long-lost diamond again safe.

Mr. Groff prized the ring as a gift from the head officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company beyond its real value, which is said to be \$100.

When Soft Crabs Are Dungerous. From the Washington Evening Star,

thomosob, attheory, of pearly 1,000 tons displacement, was of only about 1,500 tons measurement; and so with all the other fronclass through our list. This discrepancy, often puzzling to those who did not know the reason of it, is now removed by our present system of reasons by toning displacements only, which carries the Maine and Texas, for example, among the first rates, the Amphitric among the second, the Detroit among the second, the second, the weight of among per tab. The actual efficiency of a battle ship to a formulable to see the best of many persons to eat soft shelled crabs at hight time. I do hot know but that they taste better than, It is somewhat danger ons to many to drink milk after eating crabs. Mik seems to develop the coile that follows eating soft-shelled crabs with some persons.

"Another thing that should be remembered, and that is, a sharp thunder storm, I think the safety formula, depending upon giving a value, according to its author's judgment, to have also been suggested, and one by Capt. It. Noel, proposed in 1880, contained no fewer than integer independent factors.

Alr. Eigar, however, suggests that any formula is diduct to establish. For example, in the armor much deponds on the distribu-

linemen in the Fire Department, were driving along First avenue, near. Nineteenth street, West Chester, yesterday afternoon, their horse became frightened and ran away, throwing them into the street, Canfield was trampled on by the horse, and his right leg, right thigh, and several ribs were broken. Bell was severely bruised. They were taken to Fordham Hospital.

Churges Against Brooklyn Letter Carriers. As a result of the recent inspection of the Brooklyn Post Office by Washington officials charges have been preferred against thirty-one carriers. The charges for the most part are for technical violations of the rules of the depart-ment.

RAINES LAW DECISIONS.

SALOON REEPER WHO THOUGHT IT EASY TO BEAT THE LAW HELD.

His Pinn Was to Serve a Sandwich with a Sunday Brink, Whether Ordered or Not-Legal to Serve More Than One Drink with a Sandwich, Also Says Deuel, Policeman Geraghty of the Charles street station arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday Thomas Donneily, keeper of a sa-loon at 14 Abingdon square, whom he charged with having violated the Raines law. Geraghty told Magistrate Deuel that he went into the saloon at 9 o'clock Sunday night and ordered a glass of beer and a sandwich. He was served with the beer and sandwich, and after drinking the beer went to the door and then returned to his seat. He sat there for twenty minutes and then ordered another beer without ordering another sandwich. It was served to him. He drank it and then arrested Don-

Donnelly declared that, as Geraghty had not left the room, he bad a right to sell him more than one beer with the sandwich. Geraghty then told the Megistrate that he heard people who were drinking in the place order drinks without the formality of also ordering sandwiches. He said that he also heard Donnelly telling a friend how easy it was to beat the present law by simply serving a sandwich. whether ordered or not.

"This prisoner had a right to serve two glasses of beer with a meal," said the Magis-trate, "but I will hold him in \$1,000 bail for trial on the aworn statement of the policeman that he saw drinks served without a sandwich, and also that he heard the defendant explain ing how he beat the law."

Policeman Gillespie of the Charles street sta-tion arraigned Michael Sullivan, the manager of a saloon at 400 West street. The license of the saloon is in the name of Sullivan's wife, Helen. Gillespie told Magistrate Deuel that he went into the saloon last night at 9 o'clock and ordered a glass of beer. He did not order a sandwich, but one was served him, and be was charged ten cents. He did not know whether he was charged ten cents for the beer and that the sandwich was given to him free, or whether he had been charged five cents for

Sullivan showed to Magistrate Deuel a large sandwich of rye bread and ham. He said that this was the sandwich that the policeman had ordered and had partly eaten. "But he says he didn't order a sandwich."

said the Magistrate. "You have no right to force a meal on a man." "He did order a sandwich," said Sullivan, and my wife served it to him. She is not here now, or she would tell you so."

Magistrate Deuel held him in \$1,000 bail for

Detective Sims of the Charles street station, persioned Michael J. Farley, the Secretary of Detective Sims of the Charles street station, arraigned Michael J. Farley, the Secretary of the iterall Liquor Bealers Association, who has a saloon at 35 Tenth avenue. Sims told Magistrate Deuel that be entered Farley's place at 8 o'clock Sunday night and ordered a glass of beer. When told that he would have to order something to eat, he said that he had come there to drink and not to eat. Sims added that Farley told him that a sandwich only cost five cents and would do for a meal, and he then ordered a beer and a sandwich and he then ordered a beer and a sandwich and paid for the two. He then arrested Farley on the ground that a sandwich was not a legal meal when ordered in that way, but was only a subterfuge. Magistrate Deuel discharged Farley, holding that a sandwich was a legal meal.

charged Farley, holding that a sandwich was a legal meal.

Polleeman McAniff of the Macdougal street station arraigned John A. Egghoffer, 32 years old, a painter, living in the Morgan Hotel at 335 Spring street on a similar charge. McAniff said that he went into the Morgan Hotel Sunday night at not oldock and ordered a glass of beer from Egghoffer. The latter served him, and then another man came up to him and asked if he did not want a sandwich. Although he refused to take a sandwich, one was brought him, but not before he had notified Egghoffer that he was under a rest.

rest.

Eighoffer said that he was not connected with the hotel except as a lodger. He declared that McAnif came into the saloon and ordered a corned beef sandwich from Thomas McVitty, the manager of the place. While McVitty was making the sandwich he asked him to serve McAniff with a glass of beer. Eighoffer served the beer and as the sandwich was placed on the table McAniff arrested him.

wich was placed on the table McAniff arrested him.

McVitty testified that McAniff ordered a ham, sandwich, While he was making the sandwich, the asked Egghoffer to serve McAniff with the beer. Egghoffer did so, and when the sandwich and beer arrived at the same time, McAniff laid down five cents on the counter. McVitty said that he asked for five cents more for the sandwich, and that McAniff then arrested him. He said that McAniff then arrested him. He said that McAniff walked him two blocks toward the station and then said: "I believe I ought to have arrested the other man," With that he returned to the schoon and arrested Egghoffer, settin, McVitty free.

McAniff denied this, and Magistrate Deuel said that, as the stories of the defence varied so much, he would hold Egghoffer in \$1,000 for trial. eeman McAniff also arraigned John Gal-

Policeman McAniff also arraigned John Gallagher, bartender in Keenan's saloon and hotel at 319 Spring street. McAniff said that he went into the place at 10 o'clock Sunday night and ordered a sandwich and a glass of beer. He then drank the beer, and after waiting a haif an hour ordered another beer with the sandwich he had bought at first. After being served he arrested Gallagher, saying that it was perfectly legal to serve more than one drink with a meal. Theodore Mornselli, who keeps a Raines law hotel at 20 flaxier street, was charged in the Centre Street Court restreet, was charged in the Centre Street Court restreet, which refilling liquor on Sunday In violation of law. Foliceman Weigold of the Elizabeth street station, when in the saloon on Sunday night, say

liquor on Sunday in violation of law, Foliceman Weigold of the Elizabeth street station, when in the saloon on Sunday night, saw a man scatted at a table on which was a plate containing two pieces of bread. The man was served with a glass of beer and drank it. Monasell said his customer was waiting while to order he gave for coast yeal was being filled. Magistrate Brann held him in \$1,000 for the Grand Jury.

Foliceman Mithauser of the East Eighty-eighth street station arraigned Daniel Murray and James E. Gallagher before Magistrate Wentworth at the Harlem Court yesterday, clarging them with violating the Raines law. Minauser went to the rooms of the Airan Social Club, at Ninety-sixth street and Second avenue, Sunday afternoon, and, after being served with beer by Murray, arrested him. Murray, who is the Sergeant-at-Arms of the club, declared that the organization was duly chartered and he was paroled for examination in order that he might prove his assertion.

The policeman also visited the rooms of the Shamrock Social Club, at 1.842 Second arene, where he arrested Gallagher, who served him with beer. He testified that the Socialed club was merely a bilind for the sale of liquor, and, as Gallagher put in no defence, he was held in \$1,000 half for the sale of liquor, and, as Gallagher put in no defence, he was held in \$1,000 half for the sale of liquor, and, as Gallagher put in no defence, he was held in \$1,000 half for the sale of liquor. phorescent licht cleaning from the eyes of the animal; not the light which appears in the eye of a cat, but shafts of phosphorescent light which were not only distinctly visible, but illuminated objects a distance of six inches from the animal's eyes.

LAST WILL CUIS OFF A BROTHER. Two Testaments Left by Emilie Bartella

Filed Together. Two wills of Emilie 'fartells, who died on July 16 last, leaving an estate worth over \$100,000, were filed in the office of the Surrogate yester day, and there is likely to be a contest. One of the wills is dated April, 1891, and the other September, 1894.

In the first-named will the testatrix leaves to her brother, Leopold Rothschild, \$40,000, which her brother. Leopoid Rothschild, \$40,000, which she says is "for the valuable services he rendered me many years in all my business affairs." She also leaves to her friend, Frederick W. Seilor, \$5,000, and the residue is divided among other relatives.

In the later will no mention whatever is made of the brother, who in the first will was a leastee for \$40,000. The estate is divided among relatives in proportions different from those adonted in the first will, and the residue, which is estimated to be worth \$32,000, goes to Frederick W. Seiler, who in the first will got but \$5,000.

The testatrix leaves \$500 to each of the fol-The testatrix leaves \$500 to each of the following institutions: Mount Sinai Hospital, New York Juyenile Asylum, Hebrew Orohan Asylum, and the Congregation Shaaer Hashomalim, Lawyer Max Alimayer, attorney for the broticers and sisters, said yesterday that he had begun proceedings to contest the second with He said that Mr. Seller had boarded with Mrs. Bartells for several years. His clients allege that Seller influenced her against her brothers and sisters.

Lidemen Injured in a Bunaway. While James Canfield and William Bell, both linemen in the Fire Department, were driving

'Naw,'
'Why not?'
'Ain't got no money to pay with. But that
'Ain't got no money to pay with. But that
't the real reason. That ain't no one to soil The people all moved away?" "How did that come?"
"Was, I so! em goods an' kep' takin' morgages, until I own the lan' clar to next sto' on
each side o' me. Goods all gone, people all
gone, money all gone, I kala't seil the lan, and
hyar I be, plum 'lone,'" GREATER CITY CHARTER.

DRAFT CRITICISED HERE AS RATHER BROOKLYNISH.

Some Objection Raised to the Borough System and the Mayor's Large Powers - Befence of Those Provisions More Chapters Will Be Made Public Very Moos. Very few persons were willing to express opinions resterday regarding the plan of munlo-ipal government for the Greater New York as outlined in the draft of the first five chap-ters. There was some talk in opposition to the borough system proposed. Police Commis-sioner Parker, who was counsel to the old Com-

mission, said of it: I understand that that plan was repudiated by the whole Commission at its first meeting It has many bad features. It is essentially a Brooklyn plan, the idea being to preserve the autonomy of Brooklyn in some form. I believe that the Legislature will have to extend the time of the Commission, as it will be hardly possible for it to prepare a completed charter within the time limited. The subject is too

Several Tammany leaders expressed their opposition to the proposed borough system, and John C. Sheehan said that the supreme power proposed to be lodged in the Mayor seemed to e undemocratic

"I see that the Mayor would be permitted to appoint and remove heads of departments at will. Why should such officials be called Commissioners? They would be only Mayor's

What most people are waiting for before they express themselves in the matter of the charter are the chapters on taxation and assessments. The problem presented by these questions is the A belated sportsman returning from a day's sport found himself late in the evening on the most difficult which the Commission has to solve.

Secretary George M. Pinney of the Commisedge of a flat or marsh which bordered the path. The moon had not risen, and the darksion has received from Chairman De Witt of the sub-committee another installment of the ness was so intense that he was obliged to move proposed charter, which will be given out for publication in a few days. slowly and carefully. As he walked along, gun

on shoulder, he thought he saw a number of Long Brach, L. I., July 27.—William C. De Witt, Chairman of the Committee on Draft of lights, some moving, others stationary. As they were in the river bed, he knew that they could not be lanterns, and for some time he the Greater New York Commission, was almost too busy to-day to heed the many messages of was puzzled; but being of an inquisitive mind congratulation and encouragement that came he walked down to the water to investigate, As the stream was a slow-running, shallow one, he had no difficulty in wading in, and to him from other members of the Commission and the friends of Greater New York every and the friends of Greater New York everywhere as the result of the publication yesterday of the first five chapters of the proposed
charter. Few members of the Commission, outside of the special committee that has the maiter in hand, knew what rapid progress was being made. Messes, De Witt and leah, however,
aithough satisfied with what they have accomplished, are keenly alive to the fact that there
is a large task still ahead of them, and they are
putting in ten hours a day at the work of charter making.

Mr. De Witt says that as fast as the provisions of the charter are completed and eyes. soon convinced himself that the lights were faths or from some cause unknown. To set-tle the apparent mystery he crept as close as he could, took careful aim, and fired. At the dis-charge the lights disappeared; but, keeping his eye on the epot where they had been he waked quickly to it, and found, so his amazement, a night heron, upon whose breast gleamed the mysterious light. The sportsman told me of this incident, and, while I had often heard of the light on the heron's breast, I never before could find any one who had personally witnessed the phenomenon, consequently I propounded nu-merous questions. The observer saw the light dis-sinctly, light at a distance of at least fifty yards. fatui or from some cause unknown. To set-

phenomenon, consequently I propounded imperous questions. The observer saw the light distinctly: ilrat, at a distance of at least fifty yards, or 150 feet. There were three lights upon each bird—one upon each side between the hips seld tail, and one upon the breast. He saw the lights of at least four individuals, and was so interested that he observed them all carefully, and as to their intensity stated to me that each light was the equivalent of two candles, so that when he simed he could see the gun sight against it.

As to whether the bird had control of the light, he believed that it did, as he saw the lights open and shut several times, as he crawled toward the bird, and he stotped when the light disappeared and crept on when it came again. The light did not endure long after the bird was shot, fading away almost immediately. In color the light was white, and reminded him of phosphorescent wood.

Stories of luminous birds have been related by sportsmen occasionally, but, so far as I know, exact facts and data have never before been obtained on this most interesting side somewhat sensational subject. A friend in Florida told me that he had distinctly seen a light moving about in a hog of cranes at night, and became satisfied that the light was upon the breast of a bird. Abother friend informed me that on entering a heron rookery at night he had distinctly observed lights moving about

breast, where will be found a patch of yellow, greasy material that sometimes drops off or fills the feathers in the form of a yellow powder. This nowder is produced by the evident decomposition of the small feathers, producing just such a substance as one might expect would become phosphorescent, as there is little doubt that it doe.

The crapes and here.

will be as thoroughly centralized as New York is to-day.

Some form of subdivision was absolutely necessary for several reasons. For instance, a man living at 1 Fulton street might be in any of three sections of the new city. Under these subdivisions his location will be indicated in the down-town borough of New York as 1 Fulton street. Howling Green, New York as 1 Fulton street, which the Commissioners believe can be best-looked after by a small local body, following the maxim that the best citizen is the one who looks after his own household, and, after that, his own block.

The next installment of the new charter will be made public some time this week, and will contain the charters of finance. The Commission of the department of law contain the charters of finance. The Commission be made public some time this week, and will contain the chanters on the department of law and the department of finance. The Commis-sioners are drawing up a plan of finance which will involve a radical departure from the pres-ent system. but dangerous. The birds proved to be might hawks, known as oil birds, and in great demand for the oil they contain, and it is barely possible that these birds are also light givers. The powder-down natches of the oil bird are upon each side of the rump.

As to the use of such lights to a bird there has been much conjecture, but it is thought that it may be a lure to attract fishes. Thus it is well known that fishes and various marine animals are attracted by light, and a heron standing motionless in the water, the light from its breast, if equal to two anddes, would be painly seen for a considerable distance by various kinds of fishes, who would undoubtedly approach within the reach of the eagle eye and sharp bill of the heron, and so fail victims to their currosity. If this is a true solving of the mystery it is one of the most remarkable provisions of nature.

There is hardly a group of animals that does not include some light givers of great beauty; but it is not generally known that some of the higher animals also praduce light at times. Remninger, the naturalist, whose studies and observations of Paraguay are well known, tells a most remarkable story of his experiences with the monkey known as Nactipathitheous trivirigative. He was in complete darkness when he observed the phenomenon, which was a physphorescent light which appears in the eye

be made public some time this week, and will contain the chapters on the department of law and the department of finance. The Commissioners are drawing up a plan of finance which will involve a radical departure from the present system.

GILROY GOING TO EUROPE.

The Ex-Mayor Will Study the Government of Continental Cities.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy will sail on the New York to morrow for a European trip. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Gilroy. Most of his time abroad will be devoted to a study of the systems of government of European cities. He will prosecute inquiries in this direction in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest, and also brush up on the London system with which he made himself pretty familiar en the occasion of former visits. His investigations in this direction will all be made with a view to assisting the Greater New York Commission, of which he is a member, in the preparation of the charter which they will present for the consideration of the Egislature next winter.

Mr. Gilroy refused to discuss the draft of the first five chabters of the charter which they will present for the consideration of the Egislature next winter.

Mr. Gilroy refused to discuss the draft of the first five chabters of the charter which they will present for the consideration of the Capital and the advisability of accepting made public by Commissioner William C. De Will yesterday. The ex-Mayor is a member of the henceratic State Committee, but he will not attend the meeting of that hedy looday, as he understands that no bissness will be transacted by it except to call the State Convention, and he is too busy arranging for his trip to attend and assist at so essentially formal a function.

TRACKS ON THE BRIDGE PLAZA.

case, and, lawyer like, he was trying his best to TRACKS ON THE BRIDGE PLAZA. break the testimeny or throw beating, but the witness. He had tried browbeating, but the man ignored his efforts and in an easy, self-man ignored his efforts and in a tried A Brooklyn Taxpayer Distrusts the Trus-

tees and a Trolley Company. Although Arthur J. Hughes, a Brooklyn taxpayer, has a suit pending in the Supreme Court in that city to prevent the contemplated surrender of a portion of the bridge plaza to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, he made application resterday to Justice Clement for a temporary injunction forbidding the bridge trustees to grant the proposed privileges to the railroad company. In his complaint Mr. Hughes says that it would be a monstrous fraud on the people of Brooklyn to allow the company to people of Brooklyn to allow the company to encroach on the plaza. Ex-Corporation Counsel Jenks, who appeared for the motion said that while the trustees had not yet voted for the grant they might do so at any moment and give the company an opportunity to lay the tracks some Sunday. He said: "When a corporation once lays tracks on a street they never come up again. I do not think the bridge trustees have a higher sense of morality than the Brooklyn Heights Company, which recently put down tracks on Sunday in Reciwell place."

Justice Osborne declined to grant the motion

Rectwell place."

Justice Osborne declined to grant the motion for an injunction, deeming it premature. "If it were only the railroad company," he said, which was conserned in this matter, i would not be disposed to trust them, but I do not believe the bridge trustees will go to any such extreme as is apprehended."

POLICE COURT BLUNDER. sees, and would have bought more than he did and I encouraged him.
"It so happened that I did not make another Magistrate Brann Orders Money to Be Paid to a Non-existent Official.

d I encouraged man.
It so happened that I did not make another in through that section until a few days ago, in drove several miles out of my way to the an's store. There were very few goods left in se place, and the merchant looked rather loomy. After exchanging the usual saluta-Louis Lewis was arrested some months ago and held by Magistrate Brann under a commit-ment sending him to the Island for six months for failure to pay to his wife, whom abandoned, the sum of \$5 a week. The order abandoned, the sum of \$5 a week. The order of the Court directed that he pay the sum weekly to the "Commissioner of Charities and Correction." Lawyer Thomas F. Cherry swore out a writ of liabeas corpus and asset for the defendant's discharge on the ground that the commitment was defective in that it ordered the payment of the weekly strend to an offical who did not exist, the office of Commissioner of Charities and Correction Inaving been abolished under the laws of 1805. Justice Andrews held with the lawyer, and ordered the discharge of Lewis. It is said that there are a number of other persons held on commitments that are similarly defective.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many phystransient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual dis-ease, but simply to a constipated condiease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, prompt-ly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fire Surve Ca. only and sold by all ren-Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all rep-utable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, hen one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrupot Figs stands highest and is most largely Bed and gives most general satisfaction.

WOMEN CONDUCT A HOSPITAL. Started by a Woman and the Chief Members of the Staff of that Sex. From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The city of Buffalo contains what is perhaps the most interesting hospital in the New World -that is, from woman's standpoint. It is not that it is famed for brilliant and phenomenal operations, neither for magnificence of appointments, but it possesses the unique distinction of being the only hospital in America which is owned and managed solely by a woman, and in which the chief members of the staff are of the so-called weaker sex. But even in the masculine mind the force of this claim is not unappreciated. for, while man may outwardly affect to smile at woman's achievements, it is not open to doubt that he really admires a woman who, without forfeiting her womanliness, has struck off her shackles and stands the peer of the erstwhile lord of creation. And that is exactly what Lillian Craig Raudall, M. D., of Buffalo has

Perhaps Dr. Randall and her feminine colaborators who have made this hospital a success will ultimately receive the fame and praises of control will ultimately receive the fame and praises of the state of the patient whose fate she has hed in the balance, and whom she has saved by her skill in wielding the keen-edged scaled from a life of pain, portaps from death. The saved by her skill in wielding the keen-edged scaled from a life of pain, portaps from death. The literator is an edge into a life of pain, portaps from death. The literator is a saved by her skill in wielding the keen-edged scaled from a life of pain, portaps from death. The literator is a saved by her skill in wielding the keen-edged scaled from a life of pain portago from death. The literator is a saved by her skill in wielding the keen-edged scaled from a literator is a saved by her skill in wielding the keen-edged scaled from a literator in the saved of a great firmness and decision of character, together with a general firmness and decision of character, together with a general firmness and decision of character, together with a general firmness and decision of character, together with a general firmness and decision of character together with a general firmness and decision of character, together with a general firmness and decision of character, together with a general firmness and decision of character, together with a general firmness and decision of character, together with a general firmness and decision of character, together with a general firmness and decision of character, together with a general firmness and decision of character, together with a general firmness and decision of character, and pummelled until he sought safety in fight.

A peli announced the article was made of the provided during the year sought and the decision of the should a series and decision of character. A police of the strikers another striker little police is a firmness and decision of the shoup of the should be an and control of the shoup of the should b Perhaps Dr. Randall and her feminine colaborators who have made this hospital a success

From the Cincinnati Esquirer.

From one of our fashionable suburbs comes a take of revenge that would make a Sloux Indian torn green with enry. A young man just home from an Eastern college invited a young lady of the village to a Sunday morning ride on his tandem broycle. She was delighted, and would, of course, so, and she could scarcely wait to carry the new to her particular girl friend, who, it happened, had heretofore occupied the front seat on that same tandem. Then the plot was laid.

seat on that same tandem. Then the plot was laid,
"How nice," said her chum. "Have you a bleycle suit? No? Why not wear mine? Don't you think this will look lovely?"
"Sow, the garment fexhibited happened to be a bathing suit of pronounced colors and unique design, but as the first young hady had never been in sight of sait wate, and being of a guileless nature anyhow, the bunce game worked to perfection. perfection.
The young man's breath suddenly left him that Sunday morning breath suddenly left him The young man's breath suddenly left him that Sunday morning when his companion came out ready to meunt, but that was nothing compared to the panic they created along the route. Plous matrons on their way to church three up both hands and prayed ferventy, and the male population on the streets stoped spelibound and watched them out of sight. The young man had little to say, but it is claimed he broke Zimmerman's record getting to the unfrequented streets. Verily, "Revenge Is sweet."

July Snow in North Carolina,

From the Attain's Constitution.

Ratheron, N. C., July 23. About source yesterday there was a snow fall in Duplin country at Warraw which continued ten minutes. It fell from a narrow cloud which extended from the horizon to the zenith. The flakes were small but well defined. Hundreds of people witnessed this strange speciatic, unparalleled in North Carolina in July. The weather was not cool, though the air was fresh and there was a light breeze from the southwest.

From the Indian specie Journal. "It all happened from a little joke I tried to get off," the brinsed, battered, and tattered hole explained to the citizens who picked him up, "list fer fun, you know, I perpessed to the gang that we organize a party fer the adversaring of the free manage of stup. I never dromp they'd take it across."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE A RARE CHANCE. Summer furniture at greatly reduced prices.

The leaders of the striking tailors and the contractors appeared to be playing a game of bluff yesterday. Meetings were in session all day and contradictory sets of resolutions were given out as having been passed at them, Several scuffes between union and non-union men, in which no one was seriously hurt, kave a little life to the strike. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors was held in the forenoon, at which resolutions were passed which Meyer Schoene feld, the strike leader, afterward gave out These resolutions were to the effect that as the Contractors' Association was not in a position to control all the contractors involved in the strike the Executive Board of the tailors would settle with individual contractors, it was also stated that the Executive Board after 1 o'clock would be ready to settle with the individual contractors whether in or out of the essociation, and that a mass meeting would be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to explain why the settlements could not be made with

TAILORS ATTACK NEW MRN.

TRE STRIKERS BEGIN TO SHOW AN

ANGRY SPIRIT.

No Progress Made Xesterday Toward a

Settlement of the Trouble-Dangap Scented by the Tailors in the Proposed Close Alliance with the Contractors,

the Contractors' Association. When the leaders of the Contractors' Association heard of this they rushed to Schoenfeld and had a talk with him. A conference of the committees of the tailors and contrac-turs was afterward held behind closed doors at 200 East Broadway. Max Kornfeld of the tailors was Chairman and A. Weinstein, a contractor, was Vice-Chairman, Schoenfeld gave the result of the meeting as follows: "It has now been agreed that the Brother.

hood of Tailors cannot settle with any individual contractors. The contractors have agreed that all the non-union contractors must join the association first. Thirty nonmust join the association first. Thirty non-union contractors had made arrangements to settle at a o'clock in the afternoon. A com-mutee of six, three from each side, has been appointed to address meetings of the brother-hood of Tailers and the contractors explaining the situation and the pian of campaign." Scheenfeld said that no committee had been sent to visit the manufacturers and none would be. The contractors and tailors would wait for the manufacturers to act first. If any manufacturer advanced the price to a contractor the contractor would have to obany manufacturer advanced the price to a contractor the contractor would have to obtain permission of the Contractors' Arcelation before he could settle with the fallers. He also said that there were about 300 contractors in the association and the same number of outside contractors. Of the latter, 200 were small fry, or "cockroaches," as they are called, and would not be allowed in the association.

ciation.

A member of the Executive Board said that the leaders of the taliors were trying to gain time. They were afraid of the manufacturers, who have only a nominal association,

ers, who have only a nominal association, forming a strong organization, and fighting both tailors and contractors. In a few days, he said, when the exy had cleared, settlements would be made individually with the contractors.

At the meeting of the tailors in Walhalla Hall yesterday afternoon Joseph Barondess was one of the speakers. Several Socialists got in and began to raise a disturbance. A policeman was called in and they were ejected. The first scrimmage of the day between union and non-union men took place early in the morning opposite the shop of L. Witkowsky, 155 Suffolk street. Witkowsky employs about fifty tailors, and is not a member of the Contractors' Association. His men went out with the rest, and he decided to try and resume with non-union men. Last week, he says, he saw Jacob Fatterson, the Republican cader in his district, who told him that if he feared

Hall to night to take action in Walhalla Hall to night to take action in the matter. About 250 girls belonging to the United barment Workers of Brooklyn struck yesterday in sympathy with the Williamsburgh struckrs. The leaders of the strikers are now in a quandary. If they force the outside contractors to join the association they will be helping the contractors to form a powerful organization and to become formidable opponents. This seems to have occurred to the tailors at the last moment, and to have caused the sudden changes in their programme.

Electrical Unions to Consolidate.

It was announded yesterday by Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 that its long fight with Electrical Workers' Union No. 5 had been settled. Next Friday a meeting of No. 3 will be held at Independence Hall, Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue, at which No. 5 will go out of existence and consolidate with No. 5.

SUMATRA PETROLEUM. Dr. Muir Says It Will Drive Our Kerosess Out of the Japanese Market.

San Francisco, July 27, -Dr. Muir, who is managing an oil refinery for a Dutch company in the new petroleum fields of Sumatra, says that within five years Japan, which new ships kerosene largely from this country, will take her entire supply from Sumatra.

Dr. Muir, who has come here for his family, is the only American among fifteen Dutchmen who have charge of a colony of nearly 5,000 natives. British and Chinese steamers come up tives. British and Chinese steamers come up the river and load the cases of oil right at the refiners. They carre them to Singapore. Festi, Yokohama, and several East Indian perts.

Twelve wells are in operation in the one district, and their average daily output is from 100 to 500 harrels each. So far no other oil districts have been discovered, for no prospecting has been done. The Dutch will not allow Americans or other foreigners to enter their territor. It is believed that other rich fields await development, and efforts will be made to find them.

HOPE BOOTH'S COMING TRIAL. The Tights She Wore to Be Exhibited to

the Grand Jury. The case of Hope Booth, who is charged with having given an indecent performance on the roof of the American Theatre last Monday right week, was transferred yesterday from the Special Sessions to the General Sessions. Lawyer Maurice Meyer will appear before the firand Jury to-day and exhibit the tights work by the actress on that occasion.

Shot the Girl Who Had Repulsed Him. Sr. Paul, July 27 .- Henry B. White and Miss Tillie Stumpf are lying between life and death at the City Hospital from wounds inflicted by the man yesterday afternoon. White has a wife and five children at Northfield, but for some time has been making love to Miss Stumpf. She became almoyed at his attentions and came to St. Paul.

Yesterday he appeared at her home and asket for her. Upon catching sight of her Wille drew a revolver and fired four shots at her con-of them passed through her left side. While then drew another revolver and shot himself, the bullet just passing the heart and taking effect in his left lung.

Sixty-two Years in One Newspaper Office. Boston, July 27.-Mr. William Durant, Treasurer of the Boston Transcript Company, yesterday reached the age of 80. It was a special interest to the Transcript people, for even those who are eldest in the error council recall the time when Mr. Durant was not decide flee with the paper, his term having extended over more than sixty-two years.

FRECK long Dermatologist Wood, W. 440 at. N. Y. Send stamp for Beauty Book. Use Facial Soap. It is pure soap.

